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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

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DAILY REPORT

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 050 Supp 062 *12 March 1980*

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11 MARCH DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr on Students, Commission

NC111501 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 11 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 11, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today deplored the obstruction by the "Islamic students" of the United Nations inquiry into the ex-shah's regime, telling the Paris daily LE MONDE that "holding hostages is no way to fight imperialism".

Mr Bani-Sadr also quashed any lingering hopes of an early release of the 50 hostages, held since November, saying they would not be released before "mid-May at the earliest" to give the planned Iranian Parliament time to "study the files."

Without questioning the good faith of the militants holding the hostages, the president told LE MONDE that they were "influenced at times by pro-Soviet political circles, such as the Tudeh communist party, who have everything to gain from isolating Iran from the international community."

Mr Bani-Sadr said he regretted the committee had been unable to complete its mission "as all its members were anti-imperialists and rebuffing them could cut us off from world opinion, especially from the Third World."

Saying the committee's report would have been of "capital importance" to Iran, he added that any condemnation of a superpower was in itself "a turning point in history", although "unfortunately the students did not realise this".

Mr Bani-Sadr told LE MONDE that in rejecting the committee, the "students" had unwittingly fulfilled the shah's prophecy that the UN mission would fail.

Criticising the Revolutionary Council's "weakness and indecision", the president explained the committee's mission as worked out between UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the Iranian Government, with "revolutionary guide" Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's approval.

"Once adopted by the UN Security Council, we would use the committee's report to force Panama to send us the shah," Mr Bani-Sadr said, adding that the report would give Iran the international backing to "put pressure on the United States and force it to recognise its faults and give up opposing the shah's extradition."

Pettiti on Mission

NC111557 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 11 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 11 (AFP)--Lawyer Louis-Edmond Pettiti, French member of the United Nations investigating commission on the regime of the ex-shah, said on return here today that the mission of the five-man group had not been "a failure."

"The door is still open," said Mr Pettiti, adding that he would be going to New York tomorrow to report with the other commission members to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on results of the commission's two-and-a-half week stay in Iran.

Speaking at an airport press conference here following his return from Tehran via Geneva, Mr Pettiti said he thought release of the American Embassy hostages would depend on results of the upcoming Iranian legislative elections, scheduled to begin on Friday.

while he did not rule out a possible return of the commission to Tehran after the elections, he said that a decision on this would be made by Mr Waldheim after hearing the commission's report.

Mr Pettiti added that the estimated 50 American hostages had been seen by doctors, who reported that while their psychological condition "left something to be desired" after nearly 5 months detainment, their physical condition was good.

Mr Pettiti said that the commission had put off a planned departure last Thursday when notified that a breakthrough appeared imminent, adding: "But we could not accept the statement made that same evening by the office of (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni."

He said the group's mission "was understood by Iranian public opinion," and that there had at no time been dissension among the five commission members.

"The stalemate is still coming from the Islamic students, who are an important political force in the country," Mr Pettiti affirmed.

Due to the illness of Ayatollah Khomeyni, his son Ahmad often stood in for him, and Mr Pettiti warned that statements attributed to the ayatollah should be viewed critically.

Students' Statement on Documents

LD1118l4 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The public relations officeof the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, in connection with the delivery of documents and proof concerning the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and the United States in Iran to the members of the international investigation commission and in connection with the manner in which the members of the commission refused to receive these documents, issued a statement and placed it at the disposal of the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following Imam Khomeyni's message, based on showing copies of the documents and proof to the commission investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahalvi and the United States, the students prepared some 498 [as heard] pages of documents and proof which were at the spy nest. The spokesman of the Revolution Council also received a letter pertaining to the step acquiring an official status. It was then that the documents and proof, together with the introductory note of the spokesman of the Revolution Council, were dispatched in order to be received by the commission at the Hilton Hotel, the headquarters of the commission members during their stay.

Despite all the prevarications and the lack of success displayed by the members of the commission in meeting the students and taking delivery of the documents from them--each member of the commission passed the buuk to the next man and the next man refused to receive the documents--at long last the question of accepting the documents was not agreed to by the members of the investigation commission, who then refused to accept the documents in strong terms--so much so that the students placed the documents and proof in the car that was carrying the head of the commission and was moving off toward the airport.

In the meantime, all film cameramen and newsmen, too took films of these scenes. Nevertheless, the cars carrying the members of the commission were accompanied to the airport by the students in order to make sure that the documents and proofs were with the members of the commission to the last moment and that they could take them with them.

Following the arrival of the commission members at the airport, the issue was discussed with Mr Qotbzadeh, who had gone to the airport to see off the commission members. It was then said that one of the reasons for the commission members not receiving the documents and proofs was the fact that since they deemed the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage as illegal, they therefore deemed the documents and proofs arising therefrom as worthless from the legal standpoint.

At long last, after time had elapsed and the commission members were on their way toward the airport runway in order to board the plane, one of the people accompanying the commission members handed over the documents and proofs--which had been placed by the students in the car carrying the head of the commission--to one of the Iranian employees of the airport and told him that after the flight of the members of the commission the documents and proofs would be taken delivery of. [as heard]

Thereby, the members of the investigation commission refused to receive the documents placed at the commission's disposal--documents and proofs already at the disposal of the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy who are occupying the den of espionage.

Qotbzadeh on Commission's Departure

LD112004 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] After the departure of the UN commission, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that one member of the Revolutionary Council had recently met with all the American hostages at the former U.S. Embassy building. He didn't specify the name of that individual. He said: The meeting goes to prove that the hostages are safe and in good health. He added that had the UN commission waited a little it would have been able to complete its mission. He also noted that the members of the commission have shown interest in returning to Iran. In the end, Qotbzadeh pointed out that it should not be said that the mission of the commission had met with failure. It has rather been postponed.

Qotbzadeh on Students' Behavior

LD112132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council held a session tonight with the participation of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, and investigated the realm's various problems.

At the conclusion of this session the Revolution Council spokesman said the following to correspondents about the New Ruz [Iranian new year] holidays: During tonight's session the New Ruz holidays were approved by the members to last 7 days, that is, from 19 to 25 March; and therefore government employees should return to work on 26 March. He added: These holidays also apply to pupils and students.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, too, at the end of tonight's session, spoke to correspondents about the nonreceipt of the documents by the members of the investigatory commission, saying: These documents were given to the commission members in unfavorable circumstances which were reflected in a film which exists.

Regarding the departure of the members of the commission from Tehran he said: The commission had planned to leave, but I insisted that its mission should be extended for another 2 days. But of course the members said: We, too, have our dignity and, therefore, we cannot stay. He said: The members of the commission, at any rate, left in order to have consultations with Waldheim in order to clarify their position. We, too, should clarify our domestic position.

Regarding Imam Khomeyni's message he said: This message is extremely positive: Of course from 1000 in the morning, when the message was issued, to 0650 this morning not a single sheet of the documents had been given to the commission. Then the students came along at that hour and said: Take these! And the commission members thought that this was a bomb since they did not recognize any of these people, and then a responsible official who should have acted did not do so. The manner in which the students reacted was regrettable as they wished to push the documents by force through the motorcar's window. Then they followed the commission members by motorcycles, and these people thought that they were about to be taken as hostages. He added: The repercussions of the visit to Iran by the commission members were extremely negative. Of course, they have in their possession a great many documents and much evidence.

U.S. Reaction to Events

LD112232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the report by the UNITED PRESS, U.S. President Jimmy Carter has invited his leading foreign policy advisors to the White House to discuss the events in Iran. The press secretary of the White House described the recent events as a serious turn in the situation. Carter also had a meeting with the U.S. congressional leaders on the same issue, but he refrained from divulging the decisions reached in this session.

Also, according to the report of the French news agency, Jody Powell, the spokesman of the White House in Washington, said: In the early hours of this morning the U.S. President invited the Republican and Democratic congressional leaders to a meeting in the White House to inform them of the events in Iran. Jody Powell said: The situation in Iran has taken a very serious turn and the U.S. Government will analyze the events in Iran and will try to gain the maximum amount of information. The White House in Washington is expected to issue an official statement about Iran.

Students' Cancellation of March

LD112146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2058 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy has issued an announcement about the march on Thursday, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As we mentioned in our statement, the announcement of a march after the message of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, was merely for the sake of the unity, accord and solidarity of all the strata of the nation. In that statement we said that this march would be conditional on the permission of the respected supervisor of the Ministry of the Interior. As the announcement issued by the Ministry of the Interior bans any kind of marches on Thursday, therefore, while expressing our boundless thanks and gratitude to the brave nation, we announce that the march on Thursday is being canceled. Once again, we request the beloved, martyr-nurturing and valiant Iranian people to always abide by the message of the imam with their life so that they can traverse the straight path of Islam in the continuation of the Islamic revolution.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

MAHDAVI KANI INTERVIEWED ON HANDOVER OF HOSTAGES

LD1211l5 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mahdavi Kani: Revolution Council, Not Qotbzadeh, Is Taking Over the Hostages"]

[Excerpt] "If the questions of the handover of the hostages to the representative of the Revolution Council, or the visit by the commission of inquiry into the crimes of the shah and America are not resolved, we will resolve this issue with the involvement of the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution."

In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN Acting Interior Minister Mahdavi Kani made the above comment, and in reply to a question by the KEYHAN correspondent, who said: "The students have said that they will hand over the hostages to any representative other than Qotbzadeh," he answered:

"The Revolution Council announced in a statement last night that the hostages must be handed over to the Foreign Ministry, and this must be done, with Qotbzadeh responsible for the actual handover arrangements; but it is the Revolution Council itself which is taking over the hostages, not Qotbzadeh or any other person."

The question was asked: "If the students refuse to hand them over, where do you think the matter will end?"

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani declared: "If this happens, the matter will be resolved with the involvement of the imam, leader of the revolution."

In reply to the question: "Won't the taking over of the hostages by the Revolution Council result in the government and the Revolution Council being stigmatized for hostage taking and provoke a large-scale political attack by America, with pressure being brought to bear on Iran by America?" Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani said:

"In my view there will be no change in America's policy since America knows that, although the hostages are in the hands of the students, the leader of the revolution, the Revolution Council and the government have in effect approved [their actions. Thus under present circumstances the American Government knows that it is the Iranian Government that is responsible, and there is no difference whether the hostages are held by the students or by the Foreign Ministry. The American Government knows that the Iranian Government cannot make a decision which runs counter to the wish of the leader of the revolution and the nation or Iran. On this basis, America will not intensify its measures more than before."

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani then replied to the question: "The Imam's announcement makes the hostage issue the responsibility of the national representatives in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Can the students therefore take advantage of this to refuse to hand over the hostages?"

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani said: "There are two issues: The release of the hostages, and the question of their being visited and moved to a new location. The Imam has delegated only the issue of their release to the Consultative Assembly representatives, not the question of their being visited or that of where they are being held, which has nothing to do with the Majles." [interview ends]

JURISTS' ASSOCIATION LISTS SHAH'S CRIMES FOR UN COMMISSION

LD1114335 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Jurists' Association Spell Out Crimes of Shah and America and Warns Inquiry Commission: 20-Count Indictment Submitted to Inquiry Commission"]

[Text] In a letter sent to the members of the UN inquiry commission, the executive of the Iranian Jurists' Association has set out an indictment containing twenty principal counts against the deposed shah for the commission to investigate. The full text of the letter is as follows:

To the commission of inquiry into the crimes of America and the shah in Iran:

The Islamic Republic of Iran foreign minister informed this association through Dr Hasedin Kasemi that your commission wishes to meet representatives of this association, and arranged for this meeting to be held on the morning of 6.12.58 [25 February 1980] at the UN mission offices in Tehran.

Following discussion with you on the issues appearing in our 19 December letter to the UN secretary general, and having regard to the strong interest you evinced in obtaining our views, we would bring these to your attention in writing as follows:

A. Introductory Note

The Iranian Jurists' Association has always believed that what the Iranian people suffered in Iran in the 25 years of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's dictatorial rule in terms of murder, torture, violation of basic rights and expropriation was the result of the U.S. political, economic and cultural hegemony imposed on this nation by its puppet agent Mohammad Reza Shah; if your investigation is confined merely to an inspection of cripples, then the role of the prime factor responsible for the depredations suffered by Iran, that is, the United States, will have been ignored by hiding behind the rule of international law, and your commission will have failed to accomplish its fundamental and historic mission.

It is our belief that the move which led to the commission's formation resulted from pressure brought to bear on the part of weak nations; we believe that a new principle is appearing in international law, making it the UN duty to direct its attention to the oppression suffered by nations. Since you have been appointed by the United Nations, you must direct yourselves to the investigation of American moves in Iran and reveal their results.

At this point we wish to quote a remark by a member of your commission, Mr Mohammad Bedjaoui, taken from his valuable book entitled "The New International Economic Order." In his book, he writes:

"Developing countries are no longer prepared to observe the classical principles of international law, because they played no part in its compilation and, by virtue of Article 38 of the Articles of Association of the International Court of Justice, the monopoly influence of the 'civilized' nations is still taken for granted. The legal order as it exists now is made up of a body of impertinent, fanciful, superficial and hollow regulations passed on the basis of the law of the strongest, which serves to perpetuate the law of the jungle."

Elsewhere in his book we read: "Classic international law is regarded as a restraint on decolonization, and it is now undergoing change as a result of the influence of decolonization. On the whole, classical international law shapes the domination of the weak by the powerful. It is the protector of the 'civilized' nations' interests and of their right to dominate the world; it guards over a specific type of international system which enriches the minority at the cost of the poverty and misfortune of the majority."

In addition, the commission's formation signifies that the international community has taken a serious step, and wishes to take practical measures as regards the extradition of great criminals and dictators, who have committed great crimes against their nation, paving the way for their extradition. We hope that the time has come when the international community may assist nations in the pursuit and punishment of those who offend against the laws of nations and will investigate the depredations suffered by nations at the hands of dictators, and that international law may be placed at the service of nations and not be, as Mr Bedjaoui has so rightly said, "laws to create exploiter and imperialist relations." In our view, then, it is your commission's duty in the first instance to investigate the active role of the American Government in creating a puppet regime in Iran in order to acquire political, military and cultural hegemony both in Iran and in the region and, second, to consider the effects and results produced by imposition of this regime on the nation of Iran over 25 years.

B. List of Some Instances for Consideration

We draw your attention here to a list of some of the instances to be investigated. Obviously, this list cannot be complete, especially since you required our views so urgently, and also because under the circumstances our association is denied access to documents and evidence largely in government hands.

1. Violation of Iran's territorial integrity through the staging of a coup d'etat on 28 Mordad 1332 (August 1953) resulting in the fall of Dr Mossadeq's nationalist government. On the basis of documents and evidence published by local sources and international figures and organizations, it is an incontrovertible fact that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the U.S. Government's representative were the main perpetrators of the coup d'etat.

2. The international oil consortium was imposed on Iran in the wake of the coup d'etat, and this may be considered the direct result of U.S. imperialist hegemony over Iran.

3. When the Baghdad Pact was ended and CENTO created, Iran became a military base for America, after which Iran was flooded with American military advisers and, in exchange for the plunder of Iran's oil resources, American weapons and war materiel were sent to Iran, most of this being surplus from the Korean and Vietnam wars [as published] which could not have been of any use to a country like Iran. The shah's military purchases from American were always the subject of international press comment.

The U.S. Government plundered the greater part, almost the whole of Iran's oil reserves for these purchases, and to pay for keeping over 50,000 of its military advisers in Iran. The only outcome of this militarization was that Iran became the Persian Gulf policeman and that Iran's soldiers left for destinations beyond the country's borders, losing lives fighting to preserve American puppet regimes. We would draw the commission's attention to Iran's military and economic contracts with America, all of which are available at the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

4. The granting of diplomatic immunity to American military advisers in 1964 and the fact that they could not be prosecuted for misdemeanors and crimes they committed is a striking result of American political and military hegemony. Following these measures, hundreds of these American military advisers committed crimes on Iran's territory and remained immune from trial and punishment. Evidence and documents relating to this are extant in Foreign Ministry and Justice Ministry files.

Members of the commission: In the second half of the 20th century, who will accept that American officers, NCO's and enlisted men could roam around Tehran and the remotest villages in Iran and behave toward the people like an army of occupation, in the full assurance that they would not be punished for such misdemeanors as violating the lives, property and honor of the people of Iran, and that the worst that could happen would be repatriation to America (which was a reward rather than a punishment).

5. American political support of Mohammad Reza's regime over the last 25 years, particularly during times when, as a result of the culmination of the nation's struggles, it saw the foundations of its regime endangered (one of the clearest examples of this is the shah's journey to America and the U.S. Republican leaders' trip to Iran with their special aides and envoys). It suffices here to mention Mohammad Reza's visit to America following the bloody killings of June 1963 (Khordad 1342) and President Carter's visit during the first months of the Iranian Revolution. We note in particular the support provided by Carter for the ex-shah following the bloody massacres of 17 Shahrivar (September 1978)--support which continued during the governments of General Azhari and Shahpur Bakhtiar.

6. Having regard to the imperialist policies of the imperialist governments, which employ the important factor of cultural imperialism using the mass media to transform people's ideas and beliefs, all for the purpose of protecting their hegemony so that they can plunder the national interests of the nations being so assailed, we would draw your attention to evidence, statistics, television and cinema films and books published throughout the years of Mohammad Reza' rule which show the dimensions of this hegemony clearly. Cultural imperialism monopolized control of primary and high school textbooks, which it compiled and published through the American Franklin Publishing Institute, with the cooperation of the shah's sister Ashraf.

7. As a result of the American hegemony an awesome police state ruled Iran for 25 years: in practice all the institutions created by the 1906 constitution were upended, while a selfish and dictatorial government was set up, social and political freedoms were wholly set aside, censorship was imposed on the entire mass media, and freedom of expression and the freedom to write were taken away from the Iranian people. Documents and evidence available at the National Guidance Ministry (formerly the Information Ministry) verify the nature of the censorship and control of the press, publications, books, radio and television; as an example of this, we would cite the radio and television run by Farah Pahlavi's cousin, Reza Qotbi.

8. With the expansion of the military courts' jurisdiction, contrary to the (1324 lunar year) 1906 constitution, all political trials were drawn under the jurisdiction of the military courts, and thousands of individuals were sentenced to death or long imprisonment. Outstanding examples of these trials are those of the 600 officers connected with the Tudeh Party of Iran, 40 of whom were sentenced to death, with the remainder receiving sentences of over 25 years imprisonment and the trials of the founders and members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the leaders of the Cherikha-ye Feda i-ye Khalq. In some of these trials over recent years, jurists and international observers from such organizations as the International Association of Democratic Jurists, the International Union of Catholic Jurists, Amnesty International and the International Human Rights Commission have prepared numerous reports, which will be brought to your commission's attention.

9. Over the last 25 years of the shah's rule, the formation of parties and political groups independent of the government or even of independent guild and cultural associations was forbidden, and large number of liberals and those fighting against repression and the dictatorship were arrested. Iranian prisons always held thousands of these worthy children of the homeland. Interrogations were accompanied by torture and ill-treatment, concerning which many international investigations and reports have been prepared by international organizations and figures and are particularly relevant to the nature of the treatment meted out to prisoners, prison conditions and torture; we hope that these will be brought to your commission's notice.

10. Many of those accused and convicted of political offenses died as martyrs as a result of torture; this is corroborated by files in existence at SAVAK and the former Military Prosecutions Department.

11. Many of those convicted of political offenses were not released after they had served their sentences.

12. A large number of those convicted were taken from prison either during or after their prison terms and shot by SAVAK officers. An example of this group massacre is the killing of the Jazani group, the details of which were given by a SAVAK member named Tehrani, code name "Arash" at his own trial recently in the Revolution Court.

13. The repressive and stifling regime not only arrested and tried revolutionary fighters but also created groups to pressurize and hunt people down and kill them openly in the streets. In recent years, the government's main policy was to kill, not to arrest and try.

14. A committee was formed within the Tehran police department by SAVAK, the army and the police and with the advice of American and Israeli advisers. This was called the joint anti-terrorist committee, and was responsible for the training of torturers, killers and professional gunmen. Between the years 1347 and 1349 hundreds of the Iranian nation's revolutionary figures were shot down by bullets in the streets and thoroughfares. Files belonging to the former committee and now in government hands should acquaint you with the enormity of the catastrophe and with the efforts employed to punish the principal agents.

15. Since the martyred revolutionaries were principally members or allies of the two revolutionary organizations of Iran that is, the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, it is recommended that the commission contact those in charge of those two organizations as well as the political prisoners of the former regime. This is something which should certainly be done.

16. The disasters and crimes for which the American puppet government is responsible went beyond individual killing and came to involve wholesale slaughter: the killings of the coup d'etat of 332 [August 1953], of Khordad 1342 [June 1963], the killing of workers at the chit factory, the cement factory and the brick factory in Tehran, and finally the killings of the years 1356 and 1357 [1977 and 1978] assumed unbelievable dimensions, when the Mohammad Reza regime's agent spilt the blood of the people of Tehran, Qom, Esfahan, Shiraz, Kerman, Dezful, Abadan, Kazerun, Ahvaz, Masjed-i Soleyman Yazd, Kermanshah, Sari, Gorgan and dozens of other cities and towns.

The Iranian nation has several cemeteries which stand in exclusive commemoration of these crimes, and it is essential that the inquiry commission visit them. These cemeteries rekindle remembrance of Hitler's massacres in occupied countries. It is also essential that the commission investigate in depth the crimes committed by the American puppet agents in Iran.

17. The burning down of public facilities, private buildings, banks and transport facilities and the violation of religious centers are some of the crimes committed by the shah's regime during the last months of its life. Suffice it here to note the fire at Abadan's Rex Cinema in which over 600 people were burned to death.

Gentlemen, you should go to Abadan and see where 600 people were turned to ashes; you should visit the Abadan cemetery and talk to the survivors of this crime.

18. The dispatch of ruffians and bully-boys to most Iranian cities during the months of Mordad and Bahman 1357 was one of the regime's masterstrokes, a most despicable crime to which it resorted in its last days. After these incidents, even while they were in progress, the Iranian Jurists' Association immediately sent investigation teams to most of those cities being attacked by the Pahlavi ruffians, and the reports made by these delegations reflect the dimensions of these crimes against humanity. If you feel it necessary we can make copies of these reports available to you.

19. The large-scale financial corruption in which Mohammad Reza and his family were involved constitutes a subject for discussion. They were shareholders in most of the foreign companies in Iran or transacting business with Iran, so that they could share the profits. No important industrial or agricultural enterprise could flourish unless a percentage was reserved for Mohammad Reza or his family; almost all of them formed numerous companies which appeared to be foreign, in order to gain franchises; they obtained large projects and major government orders in their names and then assigned them to the principal Iranian companies after receiving their dividends.

The transfer of a portion of Iran's oil revenues to the private accounts of this family, the transfer of the Iranian nation's assets abroad, mainly to the United States, in their own names--these were commonplace transactions carried out by Mohammad Reza and his family; currency transferred openly through the Central Bank over recent years involved large sums, and the bank has a record of these.

We would draw your attention to the documents and files at the Foreign Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Central Bank and the former Pahlavi Foundation in the light of the large scale of Mohammad Reza's financial corruption. Large-scale financial corruption is the only term that can be applied to these crimes; and while this awesome plunder was in progress, the majority of the Iranian nation was living in dreadful poverty and lacked the most rudimentary facilities.

20. Can anyone who has committed crimes of such proportions and who is steeped in such corruption avail himself of political asylum? Political asylum is a great and noble concept which appertains only to freedom-seekers and friends of humanity, and not to the heirs of Genghis Khan and Attila the Hun.

In our 19 December letter to the UN secretary general we set out in detail the reasons and the legal bases for the extradition of Mohammad Reza, and since we have already sent you a copy of this letter we shall refrain from repeating it here.

The disasters which we have in part cataloged are the direct result of the establishment of the American puppet government in Iran. In our view, after you have determined the true U.S. role in bringing this black dictatorship to power, your commission can then proceed to investigate the crimes of America's agents in Iran, headed by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and can put on trial and condemn the awesome American police state and political regime formed for the purpose of looting the Iranian nation's wealth.

This Is the Iranian Nation's Demand

In our view, your commission's success in its task lies solely in attending to the Iranian people's demands; we therefore ask you to prepare your investigations along these lines, so that they conform to true international justice. We ask you not to be over-hasty, but to prolong your stay for as long as possible and carry out as many investigations as possible, so that you will be able to delve more deeply into this disaster and will be more aware of the greatness, the humanity and the historical nature of your tasks. You have been given the duty of answering to humanity. To give hope to the oppressed nations that the rule of international law may reach perfection in its advance toward a just order, toward an order wherein all countries can truly govern their own destines--to this your efforts are pledged.

The Iranian nation warns you not to become puppets in the American imperialists' hands; and the Iranian nation harbors the fear that America has just such designs. In this corner of the great world, it is our duty to inform you of our apprehension in this regard, in the hope that you, the five outstanding world jurists, may be a source of eternal pride both to yourselves and to your colleagues all over the world.

We bid you farewell and we apologize for ending this letter on a note which is different from the tenor of the legal text. This is because your task is out of the ordinary. It is not a task which is wholly and absolutely of a legal nature, nor are you men strictly devoted to the so-called "classical" rules of international law.

You are now standing on the threshold of a new system of international law, emanating from the people.

[Signed] The Iranian Jurists Association Executive Committee.

OIL SITUATION, DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Mo'infar on Exports to U.S.

LD121206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1102 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] AP quotes the American NBC television network as reporting that despite the decision adopted by President Jimmy Carter banning oil purchases from Iran, the amount of Iranian oil purchased by the United States in January 1980 was more than the amount purchased in January 1979.

According to unpublished reports by the U.S. Commerce Department, that country in January 1980 imported 7.3 million barrels of oil from Iran, while the amount of oil imported in January 1979 totaled 5.8 million barrels. NBC quoted a Carter aide as saying that he has no knowledge of Iranian oil reaching the United States, but the U.S. Department of Energy has reported that American oil companies have received Iranian oil. U.S. Commerce Department sources have not yet commented on the NBC report.

In connection with the foregoing report our correspondent contacted the Oil Ministry, and the oil minister, strongly denying this report, noted that since 12 November we have not exported a single drop of oil to America; we also take care to insure that our exported oil does not reach the countries to whom we do not want to sell oil. According to our energy correspondent, that report can be true only if the oil purchased concerned the month of Mehr or early Aban, that is, last September or October, for a consignment of Iranian oil destined for America usually takes 60 days to reach there by ship.

Discovery of New Oil Field

LD120912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company has announced that the first oil exploration well sunk by the Iranian National Drilling Company struck oil on 7 March 1980. This new oilfield, which is called Pelangan, is situated about 35 km northwest of Dezful.

Well No 1 in Pelangan was drilled to a depth of 4,507 metres. The experiments carried out in this well, which is located toward the top part of the reservoir, indicate that its oil is of a light quality and that the well has the capacity to produce 4,500 barrels of oil a day.

The estimated reserves in the geographical layers that were subjected to the experiments is at least 40 million barrels, and it is hoped that by continuing the drilling to its final depth better estimates of the reserves in this field can be made.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meeting With Chief of Staff

LD112221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Major General Shadmehr, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of our country.

Meeting With Muslim Group

LD071738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] A group of Muslims from Uraman, Paveh, Javanrud, Ravansar, Salat Babajani and immigrants from Bayangan have been to the office of the president and met and had talks with Mr Bani-Sadr, the president of our country. At this meeting a volume of the holy Koran was presented to Mr Bani-Sadr.

The representative of the group then said in a speech: Our greatest present is this holy volume. We pray to God to bless us so that with the guidelines given to us by the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, and with the help of the diligent Muslims of Iran, we will succeed in governing society according to the holy Koran.

At the end of this meeting, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, said: We defend Muslims in Afghanistan; how can we refuse to defend Kurdish Muslims? Dr Bani-Sadr added: I announce again that we will not submit to any armed groups and will not give 1 inch of our soil to the enemy.

EVENTS CONCERNING MAJLES ELECTIONS REPORTED

Khomeyni Message

LD120634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0334 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has sent a message to the noble Iranian nation on the eve of the elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The text of the imam's message is as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Noble and struggling nation of Iran. On the eve of the elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly two things worry me:

1. I fear, because of the widespread propaganda by the enemies of the Islamic movement and the Islamic Republic, who have been active in trying to weaken the Islamic Republic by any possible means during the past year and in recent times, that as the dear alert nation is about to take the last step to victory the propaganda and rumors are reaching a peak. Since our enemies have found themselves and their inspirers [elhamdahandegan] facing the ultimate defeat, they will stop at nothing to cause our dear youths, who have carried forth the Islamic movement with their exalted aspiration, to become disheartened and to be influenced by these rumors and to refrain from participating in this vital Islamic issue.

I, who dedicate my worthless life to the service of Islam and the honorable nation, hope that you accept my humble and benevolent request; and that by your public participation in the elections, you will sever the hopes of the enemies of the Islamic Republic, the agents of the overthrown regime and its followers, especially the oppressive U.S. Government.

Dearly beloved, in whom lies the hope of the Islamic movement: Arise on the day of the determination of the fate of the country; storm the polling boxes and cast your votes and with the utmost serenity and observance of Islamic and humanitarian ethics perform this legitimate deed. I, in my recuperation, will also prepare to participate.

2. I fear that the advertisements about those who do not believe in Islam and the Islamic Republic and whose words and deeds during the past year bear witness to this, and who pose as supporters of Islam and the Muslims in order to gain entry into the Majles to obstruct and create chaos in the holy atmosphere of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, may influence a certain part of the public and the innocent youths, and that this influence may lead some to cast their holy votes for those who basically oppose Islam and the Islamic Republic for the benefit of foreigners.

I hope that the struggling and committed nation, after a careful study of the backgrounds of individuals and groups, will vote for those who are faithful to the dear Islam and the constitution, who are free of tendencies toward East or West and who are renowned for having a good record and commitment to the laws of Islam and benevolence toward the nation.

The noble nation should know that to stray from this important Islamic issue would be treason to Islam and the country and that this imposes a grave responsibility. I beseech the almighty God to protect you, the dear nation, and to help everyone if they err. In this sensitive, nationbuilding stage, I place all my hope on you, great nation, and await the promised day when the dear nation will achieve the ultimate victory with its exalted aspiration.

I should point out another important matter, so that by observing it, any form of trickery by corrupt individuals will be prevented. In Tehran, where 30 representatives will be elected, and in those towns in which more than one representative will be elected, it is necessary before going to the polling boxes that voters write down their choices on a piece of paper after careful consideration and research, so that they can vote with presence of mind. It is necessary that they themselves cast their votes directly into the box and not trust a soul, as opportunists lie in wait.

Those who cannot write should go to trusted persons beforehand and tell them of their choices so that they may write them down. They should then give the piece of paper to other trusted persons to read, so that no mistakes can occur and so that they will be immune to treachery and trickery. They should seriously avoid the papers that others give them.

I pray to God for success for all in assisting Islam and the Muslims. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni. 11 March 1980.

Warning Against Disruption

LD112156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Announcement issued 11 March by the central headquarters of the Committee of the Islamic Revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] According to the reports we have received, certain elements, whose identity is completely clear and who are being guided from outside the country's borders, are trying to create disruption and sabotage in the critical and epoch-making elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The revolution committees of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, while being completely prepared to fight against these elements, with full vigilance and necessary preparation, will decisively prevent any kind of sabotage and disorder during the elections. We request all the revolutionary bodies, security forces and the struggling nation of Iran to sincerely cooperate with us so that, like on previous elections, we can with the grace of God and the cooperation of the people carry out these elections in complete freedom and calm.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution.

Mahdavi Kani Statement

LD112208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A statement has been issued by Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry and chairman of the Islamic Revolution Committee, in connection with the actions of a number of people regarding the tearing down of electioneering posters of candidates to the Majles elections and the attacks on individuals and groups. The statement says:

During these days, which are drawing close to the holding of the elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly and when election campaigns for the Majles candidates are in progress, a number of people, wittingly or unwittingly, have fallen prey to their emotions, are tearing down election campaign posters and are attacking persons and groups, subjecting them to assault and battery and abusive language.

Whereas in accordance with the constitution the election campaigns by all groups of candidates to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, provided these be correctly conducted, are permissible, therefore, our sisters and brothers are hereby requested, in the course of their election campaign, to observe Islamic methods, to refrain from insulting and abusing others and to refrain from any clashes.

In the meantime, all the guards of the Islamic revolution committees throughout the country are hereby notified to arrest those persons who obstruct the election campaigns by others and by groups and parties and subject the same to assault and battery and abusive language or who misuse an election campaign in order to insult others.

NUROODIN KIANURI DISCUSSES REVOLUTION, TUDEH PARTY

HORIZONT Interview

AU1114Z5 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 10/1980 p 12 AU

[Apparent text of Heinz Gebauer and Hans-Peter Schubaerth interview with Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran--date and place not specified--"Orientation for Anti-Imperialist Unity"]

[Text] [Question] The Iranian people recently celebrated the first anniversary of the revolution. What has changed in your country since the toppling of the shah's regime?

[Answer] First of all I would like to stress that the revolutionary movement which one year ago swept aside the shah's dictatorship--one of the most cruel regimes in the history of mankind--is being carried by all the people of Iran. This revolution, which belongs among the most important world-political events since the great October Socialist Revolution, dealt a severe blow to imperialism--especially to its most dangerous and strongest representative, the United States--in the economic, political and military field; after all, this development occurred at a point of utmost strategic importance for the world.

Crude Oil Under National Control

We can state that the Iranian people have won great achievements in their struggles. They have ended 2500 years of monarchy and established a republic. The country left the reactionary CENTO pact which for three decades had served as a pillar of U.S. policy directed against the socialist states. Some 40,000 U.S. military "advisers" were expelled. The myrmidons of the shah who at the order of their master and his Washington commissioners committed bestial crimes against the best sons and daughters of our people fled head over heels or received their just punishment from the Revolutionary Courts. The purchase of weapons in the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and France--they had totaled about $10 billion per year--were stopped and numerous treaties with these imperialist states on economic transactions advantageous to them and involving a total of dozens of billions of dollars were canceled.

Iranian oil is now under our own national control. The state currently receives double the sum in foreign exchange for the same amount of oil as had been exported under the shah's reign--with the difference being that this income does not end up in the pocket of the shah and his family but benefits Iran. Seventy percent of private industry has been nationalized. That means that the great capital has been deprived of its power.

The attitude of the masses in the struggle against imperialism is to be valued especially positively for the political developments in Iran. Millions demonstrated for months in cities and villages under the banner "Down with U.S. imperialism!". They heaped blame on the principal enemy of the Iranian people and confirmed the anti-imperialist line of the revolutionary movement. This is an extremely important fact.

Esteemed Place for the Tudeh Party

The fact that there is now freedom of opinion and assembly in our country constitutes further progress. After 30 years of profound illegality, the party now is able to work openly and is active all over the country. We may say that it is the only political organization that is breaking new ground, step by step, collecting forces and developing both quantitatively and qualitatively. We are publishing a rich political literature, and our central organ MARDOM is published daily and belongs among the most interesting and widely read newspapers of the country. The Tudeh Party is now taking an honored place in the political life of Iran.

In contrast, shortly after the victory of the revolution we faced an extremely complicated situation: The shah's reign, the unbridled anticommunist propaganda against the progressive forces in the country and against the socialist world had produced a haze of prejudice and in some instances also hate in the people's minds. The governing circles had at all times succeeded in playing off the religious believers against the people's forces who were oriented towards social progress. We needed great efforts to effectively counter this heritage and to achieve at least partial victories in the abolition of prejudices. The fact that the Shi'ite religion has democratic roots and has often been linked with national and anti-imperialist forces, helps in providing an increasingly larger common base for understanding with many Muslim leaders who know about our sacrificial struggle for the people's causes, who respect us as a serious political force and esteem our constructive role.

[Question] The Tudeh Party assesses that the Iranian Revolution has entered into its second stage. What are its characteristics?

[Answer] After the toppling of the hated shah's regime, we were faced with the question as to what course the country should take in order to consistently conclude the national-democratic revolution. The Tudeh Party is the sole political force of the country with a program at its disposal which secures the achievements attained so far and orients towards the country's further progress. This is based on the fact that our party has been firmly linked with the popular masses even in the difficult years of illegality, that it knows their interests intimately and can point to a firm basis among the working people.

The first stage of the revolution was concluded with the toppling of the rightist bourgeois-liberal government of Bazargan. In contrast to the pronounced progressive aims of the revolutionary center under Ayatollah Khomeyni, who advocated an improvement in the situation of the people's masses, a policy of political independence and national sovereignty, the right wing of the national bourgeoisie increasingly tried to enforce its interests and started to block the revolutionary movement. With the suspension of the Bazargan government the Iranian Revolution entered a second stage, which is gaining strong incentives with the people's revolutionary momentum.

Among the already visible results of this development are various social improvements for the poor strata of the population. An agrarian reform has been initiated which aims at eliminating great land holdings, that is to say, at abolishing the remnants of feudalism. Poor farmers received 200,000 hectares of land in the course of the past three months. In the towns, real estate speculation has been curbed, and ownerless estates were seized by the state authorities and put at the disposal of people without homes. With the help of state loans they have the opportunity to build apartments or houses on these plots.

On the whole we can say that the second stage of the revolution represents a deepening of its orientation, characterized above all by its anti-imperialist and democratic nature closely affiliated with the people.

[Question] There have been armed disputes in various parts of the country, especially those inhabited by national minorities. Who is behind those events?

[Answer] Iran is a multinational state. Along with the Persians, who form the majority, there are strong minorities like the Azerbaijanis and the Kurds, also Baluchis and Arabs, Turkoman, and some smaller ethnic groups. The Tudeh Party has always supported the strivings for autonomy of these national minorities, and today too we think that they are entitled to the right of autonomy within the framework of the Iranian state, borne by a genuine national and patriotic movement.

Acts of Diversion by Imperialism

In this connection it cannot be overlooked that imperialism, plotting with counterrevolution, is trying to use the struggle of the national minorities for its own interests and aims, that is to say, to misuse them to weaken the central government and thus the revolutionary power. These infamous activities must be curbed! Our party is doing everything in its power to support the movement of the national minorities in isolating the counterrevolutionary forces. The national question can be solved only in the framework of the national struggle by all the Iranian people against imperialism. The victory of the anti-imperialist and democratic revolution is also a safeguard for solving the problems of the national minorities.

[Question] The leadership of the Iranian Revolution has adopted a course of creating new political structures. Could you say something about the new constitution and the forthcoming Parliamentary elections in this connection?

[Answer] It is no coincidence that the new constitution contains, among other things, nationalization of foreign trade. This corresponds fully with our ideas. It is well known that we make no bones about our view that the capitalist economic system must be increasingly curtailed, the state sector expanded, and that a noncapitalistic development must be envisaged.

On the whole we may say that the new constitution contains many stipulations directed at securing the people's rights and well-being, especially that of the working people. This includes among other things the elimination of exploitation, equal rights for women, the right to education, free medical care, and one's own apartment. The constitution forbids employing foreign advisers in the army or concluding military pacts with other countries. These are very positive, democratic elements. Therefore the Tudeh Party has agreed to the constitution, which in its basic content is anti-imperialist and corresponds with the people's interests. It has, however, made some reservations in its agreement because the constitution also has shortcomings. The party reserves itself the right to submit proposals for changing specific points.

As a matter of course, Iranian communists will participate in the Parliamentary elections on 14 March. We have nominated 110 candidates so far. We are trying to form a popular front with other leftist and revolutionary forces. No matter what the election outcome, we wish to play an increased constructive role in the political life of the country in the future too.

[Question] In view of the situation in your country, what are the next tasks for the Tudeh Party?

[Answer] The present events show that imperialism is by no means ready to accept the facts which have evolved. On the contrary: Wherever it is losing political ground--be it in Iran, in Afghanistan or elsewhere--it reacts with massive threats, with force, with attack. It is the task of all progressive forces in our country to counter the danger of a counterrevolutionary backlash in a united way, to secure the achievements of the revolution, and to continue the national-democratic development in a consistent way. Therefore the Tudeh Party sees its principal task now to be forging a firm unity front. We want to unite all revolutionary, anti-imperialist, democratic forces which are serving the people under the banner of the struggle against reaction and counterrevolution. We propagate scientific socialism among the working people and disseminate our political program with the aim of further strengthening the forces of the revolutionary masses.

Interview With THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

LD111319 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Amit Roy Tehran dispatch on interview with Tudeh Party general secretary Nureddin Kianuri: "'Iran Split': Warning Over Afghanistan"--date of interview not given]

[Text] The pro-Moscow Tudeh Party, which has given loyal support to the Islamic authorities in Iran, forecast yesterday that President Bani-Sadr's Afghanistan policy posed a threat to the Iranian Revolution.

"History will prove us right," said Mr Nureddin Kianuri, 64, the general secretary of the party who spent several years in exile in Moscow.

A neat man, Mr Kianuri works from a Tehran office where a portrait of Lenin has pride of place, along with a photograph of the Jaleh Square massacre in which the shah's troops shot dead thousands of demonstrators.

Mr Kianuri, a Tudeh candidate in the first round of the Parliamentary elections on Friday, admitted he and his 94 party colleagues had little chance of being elected "because of the religious atmosphere that persists."

"Lost Credibility"

He also did not think that the Islamic Republican Party which won an absolute majority in the elections for the assembly of experts which drew up the constitution, would do as well on this occasion.

"It has lost a lot of credibility," he said.

Commenting on Mr Bani-Sadr's period as president, he said: "So far he has not done anything. He has talked a lot."

"We have a lot of objections and criticisms about his foreign policy. We consider it wrong, especially in relation to Afghanistan and over relations between Iran and the Soviet Union."

Mr Bani-Sadr's policy of siding with the enemies of Iran and against the revolution of Afghanistan "will threaten the revolution of Iran and history will show it to be so."

When it was pointed out that Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran's religious leader, had also condemned Soviet aggression, Mr Kianuri refused to be drawn into open criticism of the religious leader.

"We have our own point of view that the fight with the present Government of Afghanistan is wrong."

Discussing the hostages crisis Mr Kianuri forecast: "It will not be solved easily." He felt the students had greater support among the masses than the Revolutionary Council over the question of the 50 Americans held hostage in the United States Embassy.

Link Move Fails

Khomeyni had asked Parliament to decide the fate of the hostages. "It depends on which party or which group has a majority in Parliament."

Asked about the Tudeh Party's relationship with Iran's two main left-wing groups--the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Feda'i-ye Khalq--Mr Kianuri replied he had tried unsuccessfully to form a joint front with them for the Parliamentary election.

"Not only do they not want to co-operate with us, but they don't even want to co-operate with each other," he said.

REVOLUTION COURT STATEMENT ON AIR FORCE SIT-IN

LD091326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic Army; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to announce that Warrant Officer 'Abdolhoseyn Baba'i, the spokesman for air force personnel staging a sit-in at Tehran University, who, according to available evidence, under the alias Jafarqoli, was collaborating with the counter-intelligence on 16 January 1979, at the height of Iranian nation's heroic struggle, the day the criminal shah fled the country, and who recently played an active role, contrary to the order issued by the great leader of the revolution and commander in chief, in guiding the sit-in by the air force personnel as well as other roles, the evidence for which shall be revealed after having been proved, has been arrested by the office of the public prosecutor of Army Revolution Court.

The Revolution Court of the Army warns the air force personnel not to be misled by instigators and by committing unwitting acts do not weaken the revolution, otherwise, should they create disorder in the army, the perpetrators shall be severely punished in accordance with the law.

[Signed] The Revolution Court of the Islamic Republic Army.

RESIGNATIONS, REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS REPORTED

Prosecutor General's Resignation

LD091904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mosavi Ardabili, prosecutor general of the country, has resigned his post as representative of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the foundation for the oppressed.

He announced the reason for his resignation as the heavy duties which have been assigned to him by the imam as prosecutor general.

Two Foreign Ministry Officials

JN0981557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 8 March--Two Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretaries have resigned. No information is available on the reasons behind the resignations.

The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that (Kamal Mazazi), Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, and (Sadeq Tehrani), Foreign Ministry under secretary for international and economic affairs, who were both appointed by former Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi, tendered their resignations last week. The Foreign Ministry, however, has not said anything on the subject thus far.

Behbehan Mayor's Removal

GF1016l0 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Mar 80 GF

[Text] In accordance with the orders of the governor of Khuzestan, the mayor of Behbehan was removed from office. He was removed at the request of the citizens of Behbehan. It was decided that the Behbehan governor's office should arrange for the election of a new mayor as soon as possible.

REVOLUTION COURT TRIES FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, OTHERS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Mar 80 p 3 WA

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the General Prosecutor of the Revolution has announced in a communique that several agents of the former regime including Hoveyda's deputy prime minister, Eskender Firuz, are being investigated by the prosecutor, and their trial will begin shortly in the Revolution Court. Persons having complaints or evidence against these suspects are invited to present such papers and documents to the Branch 9 Investigation Office of the Revolutionary Court located in Evin Prison.

The names of the accused released by the General Public Prosecutor are as follows: Eskender Firuz, deputy prime minister of Hoveyda; Mansur Ruhani, former minister of agriculture, freemason, former chief of environmental protection, chief of the Hunting and Fishing Organization, Majles member, and deputy treasurer of the 'Iran Cigarette' Club; and Qodratollah Akhbari, son of Mohammad Reza Akhbari, and former deputy chief of the Center of Investigations of Iran Communications. They have been charged with moral corruption, financial offenses, and cooperation with the defunct SAVAK.

PARTY OFFICIAL SAYS NO EXPORTING OF REVOLUTION

Tehran TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Undated interview with Dr Seyed Hasan Ayet, a leading political leader belonging to the Islamic Republic Party--date not given]

[Text] Dr. Ayet said that Iran wants cordial relations with all our neighbors and we are committed to non-interference into the internal affairs of any country. He said, the Soviet Union is one of our neighbors which is considered to be one of the super powers. That country interfered into Afghan affairs and we lodged a strong protest against such an action.

He said, Iran will continue its protest and we will never allow any country to involve itself into matters concerning the internal affairs of others.

Dr. Ayet said, there are countries in the region where governments are not popular among their people. Such governments are in power with the assistance of imperialist forces. "Such a situation in these countries is not going to last for long because the people are no more ready to be exploited," he said.

The interesting aspect of the situation, he said, is that these minority governments are trying to divert the attention of the people from the real problems and want to keep them busy after involving other countries in their own affairs.

Dr. Ayet said Iraq is the best example of that where the present government of that country wants to rule with force.

He said there are other countries in the region who never borther about the welfare of the people of their countries and they are wasting their national wealth just to please their imperialist masters. There are Arab countries the leaders of which claim to be champions in the fight against Israel and for that Palestinians exactly as the shah did.

"Is it true?" he asked and replied to say they were lying. "If they are sincere why were they supplying their oil wealth to Israel...They do not know how effective the oil weapon may be for the cause of Palestinians and for their own people.

Here I want to clear one thing, Dr. Ayet said, if the people who are deprived and oppressed and ready to fight against imperialism want any assistance from us we will never hesitate because it is one of the basic aims of the Iranian Revolution.

Dr. Ayet said, "It is wrong to say we want to export our revolution through commandos... no...no it's wrong...." We want to make Iran a model country and we believe that if the country is a model then revolution will automatically be exported not only in the region but in whole world, he said and remarked, "Inshaallah".

"So far whatever we have done it was the reaction of what was done by other countries," he said and added that these countries are making plot against us just to create difficulties in our way.

Dr. Ayet said Kordestan is the best example of such a plot. They are doing everything possible to divert the attention of their people from the real problems existing in these countries.

He said, the people of these countries demanded that the oil wealth should be nationalized... we are not asking them to do so...it's the order of the day...nobody can stop the peoples.

Egypt's Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir played an important role in this direction but he was lacking in what we have and that is an Islamic system and this is why he could not completely succeed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHVOY INCIDENT; DISARMING OF PEOPLE

Governor General's Statement

LD111219 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the bloody incident on Sunday--which was caused by an armed attack on members of the city council of the town of Khvoy in Qotur region and which resulted in the martyrdom of six people--the governor general of West Azarbayjan has issued a statement condemning this action and asked the people there to main their calm. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Diligent and brave people of West Azarbayjan: As you know, a number of quarrelsome and godless insurgents--who fear the establishment of peace in the region because of their own unforgivable criminal records--have attacked a number of government and army officials, killed six of the best personnel of the army and gendarmerie and taken the faithful and brave governor of Khvoy and a number of military personnel hostage.

While condemning the tragic and anti-Islamic act perpetrated by these criminals, we congratulate and console the people of this region, especially the brave people of Khvoy and Maku. We ask the people to maintain their peace and calm during these election days and to foil the doomed plot of the conspirators to disturb the situation. With the help of God, the Majles reelections will be conducted in a peaceful atmosphere.

Rest assured that the responsible officials of the province are carefully observing the situation and are pursuing the criminals and conspirators. These traitors will be severely crushed. Once again, we announce that this is Iran and Iran's sovereignty will be preserved in all regions.

[Signed] The governor general of West Azarbayjan.

INA on Khvoy Attack

JN111649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 11 March--An organization called Ararat claimed responsibility for killing six military personnel in the Qotur region in northwestern Iran on the day before yesterday.

The organization asked the central government to stop the overflights of all military planes in the region, to withdraw the gendermerie forces and to refrain from interference in the regions domestic affairs.

Reporting this today, the evening paper ETTELA'AT said that fighting erupted again in the same region yesterday, resulting in the wounding of a helicopter squad commander whose plane was escorting a military convoy. The paper added that several Ararat organization members were killed, wounded or arrested.

Society's Demand for Disarmament

GF 111450 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The following message was sent by the Islamic Society of Ahvaz to the Islamic Republic of Iran's Revolution Council: In His exalted name, we, the Muslim merchants of Ahvaz, while supporting the revolution, the Revolution Council and the nation's president-elect, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, demand that all unauthorized weapons be collected as soon as possible.

SITUATION IN KORDESTAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Statement by Army Division

LD081240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Samanda] 28th Division; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. In spite of the fact that it has been announced that deployments by the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been based on the program [as heard] and for the purpose of training, it has been observed that some counterrevolutionary elements occasionally seek to create chaos and fighting by staging baseless demonstrations in front of the units of the division.

The compatriots of Sanandaj and other cities in Kordestan are hereby notified not to be deceived by such individuals, who have no aim but to create fighting and bloodshed.

Naturally, in implementing its training programs of tactical marches, if the division encounters such disturbances and obstacles, it will be forced to take legal steps by resorting to superior force in order to remove the disturbance.

Qasemlu, Hoseyni Remarks

LD110957 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 6 Mar 80 p 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Kordestan Democratic Party Secretary General Dr Qasemlu: 'The Dispatch of a Kordestan Democratic Party Delegation to Tehran Does Not Negate the Representative Delegation of the Kurdish People'"]

[Excerpt] Sanandaj--Dr Qasemlu, secretary general of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP], took part in a party rally at the Takhti Stadium in Sanandaj. At this rally, which was attended by groups of the people of Sanandaj, Dr Qasemlu stated in a speech:

"We do not just want autonomy merely on paper; our demand is work for the worker, bread for the hungry, and land for the peasant."

Dr Qasemlu went on: "As the Imam Khomeyni has said, the ill-intentioned ones are preventing talks from restarting, and they wish to see an imposed war between these leftist and extremist groups in Kordestan; their insulting comment that the KDP has become the party of compromise is groundless.

Regarding the dispatch of a delegation by the KDP and what connection it had with the [representative] delegation of the Kurdish people, Qasemlu said:

"The delegation was sent, not because it [wished to remain] aloof from the representative delegation of the Kurdish people, but with the intention of overcoming the existing impasse which had overtaken negotiations of the representative delegation of the Kurdish people.

Regarding the KDP's six-point plan, Qasemlu said: "The president has accepted the plan verbally, but it is to be submitted to the future National Consultative Assembly for study.

Ezzedin Hoseyni

Mahabad--Head of the representative delegation of the Kurdish people, Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni announced in a discussion that the Kurdish people would participate actively in the elections and that according to a statement issued a few days ago by this delegation, the political maturity shown by the people would result in their voting for the candidates who would defend their interests in the National Consultative Assembly.

Regarding the specific subject of the dispatch of the KDP delegation to Tehran, the negotiations with the president and the six-point plan for autonomy, Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyn said:

"This delegation has gone to Tehran in order to remove difficulties which concern the party [alone]. [but] the Kordestan issue will not be [considered to have been] officially discussed until such time as the representative delegation of the Kurdish people have followed up the matter.

Regarding the six-point plan, Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni said that it was of a peripheral nature and lacked official status. Speaking on the division of land among the peasants, Sheykh Ezzedin Hoseyni said: The apportioning of the land should be undertaken by the peasants themselves, for if this were to be undertaken by the government authorities, it will not be well received. Peasants' councils [shovras] should be formed by the peasants as soon as possible so that the peasants may undertake their work themselves and the government may act as an observer at their side.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Attack on Iraqi Border

LD111718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, armed insurgents and agents of the Iraqi Ba'th Party last night again opened fire on the border posts of Zarkhor, (?Beraraviz) and Qal'eh-Sapid in the Qasr-e Shirin region. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, which has been confirmed by the governor of Qasr-e Shirin, border guards and Islamic Revolution Guards stationed at the border posts returned the fire. The shooting, which started at 2200, lasted until 0100 this morning. According to the report, no damage was caused to the border and Revolution Guards' posts during the shooting.

More on Border Incident

LD121200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting Colonel Shahriari, deputy head of the Kermanshah gendarmerie, reports: Armed assailants opened fire in Balatab and Qal'eh Sefid regions and at several border guard posts. Gendarmerie agents and the Islamic Revolution Guards returned the fire. Shooting continued for 8 hours and reports reaching the Kermanshah gendarmerie indicate the assailants used 18mm mortar launchers for the first time. As a result of mortar bullets hitting the Qal'eh Sefid gendarmerie post, part of the building was damaged. This indicates that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has prepared a plan for military aggression against Iranian borders.

The deputy head of the Kermanshah gendarmerie in his talk with the PARS reporter added: There are some indications that associates of Sardar Jaf are involved in these clashes and the Iraqi Ba'thist government has reinforced them. Another report says the governor of Qasr-e Shirin has announced that additional border guards have been sent to reinforce the border posts.

Fighting in Iraq

JN092151 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] A spokesman of one of the Kurdish movements in Iraq has declared that the movement's fighters killed 159 mercenaries, destroyed 4 tanks and captured large quantities of weapons and ammunition during a clash with the Ba'thist mercenaries.

He said the battles are still continuing in the regions of [name indistinct], (Kirkiyam) and (Sura Dash) in northern Iraq near the Turkish border.

The Iraqi spokesman told PARS that the Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga have fired back at the Ba'th mercenaries with RPG's and other automatic weapons. He added that an Iraqi officer and the chief of [word indistinct] 'Umar Qadir Mukhtar were among those who were killed.

The Peshmerga fighters shot down a helicopter in the (Kirkiyam) region and captured a large quantity of light and heavy weapons from the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. He added that the Kurdish movement has issued a statement in which it called on the families of the dead to go to the (Kirkiyam) region within a week to receive the bodies of their dead.

Kurdish 'Mutiny' in Iraq

JN0921S2 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Informed sources have stated that the ruling Ba'th authorities in Iraq have distributed automatic weapons and forged identity cards to some Iraqi Kurds and sent them to Iran to carry out sabotage operations. Some of the Kurds refrained from performing such actions after having received money and weapons. Instead, they carried out military operations against the Ba'th regime. As a result of this mutiny, the district governor of the Kifri region arrested seven Kurds who refused to carry out the orders of the Ba'thist authorities to infiltrate into Iran.

Following that, a number of Iraqi Kurds took an Iraqi officer hostage. They released him later following negotiations between Kurdish representatives and local Iraqi officials. The Iraqi Kurds were also freed.

Denunciation of Saudi Royal Family

JN0911S5 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[From "Around the Islamic World" program]

[Text] Last Thursday news agencies carried reports on developments that have begun to pose serious threats to the ruling regime in Saudi Arabia, particularly in the eastern area.

Observers believe [words indistinct] because he wears the Muslim's costume but inwardly represents the U.S. body, mind and terrorism and because he subjects the people, resources and strategic position of the Arabian Peninsula to the service of objectives and interests that are hostile to Islam and the Muslims.

The movement of [words indistinct] of the Arabian Peninsula has revealed part of the authorities corrupt acts in the following report it sent to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report says: This is a statement concerning the funds robbed from the people and squandered by the Al-Sa'ud family in the following manner:

1. These funds are used to finance U.S. and European weapon plants. In 1978, the Saudi Government purchased $5.1 billion in U.S. weapons in addition to the outlays which resulted from the purchase of 60 F-15 planes and planes which Saudi Arabia promised to purchase for Egypt. The sum paid for the F-15 aircraft reached ($2.5 billion). Some sources also report that Saudi Arabia purchases 23 percent of the worlds production of weapons.

The Saudi authorities are carrying out the same treacherous role which was implemented by the deposed shah in Iran. This role increased in the wake of the shah's departure. The people's funds are spent on the purchase of weapons the people can do without and which are stockpiled in weapon arsenals, not to mention the experts and other services required for this purpose. We do not know against whom these weapons will be used. Will they be used only to violate the sanctity of the Al-Haram Mosque, kill the faithful who are present in it or for tearing apart the bodies of the sons of the people who demonstrate against U.S. imperialism in the streets of Al-Qatif, Safwah, Sayhat, Al-Mubarraz, Al-Kufuf and Al-Jubayl? These are some of the ways in which the funds of the Muslim people in the Arabian Peninsula are squandered.

2. The people's funds are used to finance and support agent regimes which are part of U.S. imperialist zones of influence. The ruling regime in Sudan obtained a check for $300 million, 2 million tons of oil and $150 million in military assistance. The Qabus regime in Oman, the regime which oppresses the people in Oman, obtained $600 million. Pakistan, North Yemen, Bahrain and other despotic regimes also obtained similar assistance. All this seems to indicate that our oppressed people have been sentenced by God to shoulder the responsibility of paying for the running of Western weapons plants and the expenses of imposing U.S. policy on the world.

3. The people's funds are used to support U.S. and Western balance of payments through deposits by the Saudi Government of oil revenues in Western banks.

4. The people's funds are used to pay the bills for the luxurious, frivolous and shameless way of life of the Saudi royal family and its entourage. They build palaces and purchase villas and yachts. His majesty the king recently purchased a plane worth $50 million containing a throne, and which is equipped with a gold-plated pool. His majesty also bought a yacht worth a mere $20 million. The people's funds are also squandered at a gambling table. The amir of the faithful, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, spends billions on gambling, drinking parties and shameless dancing and orgies. The latest report on this subject was published by the magazine AL-HAWADITH, which is closely connected to the corrupt Saudi regime. Under the headline "Dinners, Politics and Entertainment" the magazine says in its issue No 1201 dated 9 November 1979 that on the occasion of his daughter's third birthday, Prince Turki ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his wife held a dinner dance at the Geneva Intercontinental. This party was attended by more than 100 guests, including five Arab ambassadors whom the Saudi ambassador in Geneva and the Saudi prince consider friends. The guests were told to attend with their wives. A group of Arab entertainers including Shadyah, Sabah, Fayzah Ahmad and 'Umar Khurshid entertained the guests. Najwa Fu'ad danced while two orchestras accompanied her. A third orchestra, under 'Abbud 'Abd al-'Al, was not able to perform for lack of time. The party continued until 0500 the next day, that is the day of the Al-Adha feast. The party lasted until this late hour on the Al-Adha feast day while the Muslim pilgrims in the holy Wadi al-Mash'ar were suffering from a shortage of water and the lack of sanitary and health services and while the people were living in deprivation and suffering. Would it be surprising if people follow the path of the revolution, resort to violence and continue their struggle to regain their rights and resources?

Romania's Nicolae Meeting With Mo'infar

AU071350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES, 7/3/1980--'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, Iranian minister of petroleum [title as received], had an interview with Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The Romanian minister had previous talks with Sojahedi Fatahi [name as received], deputy minister of commerce, with other Iranian officials, when they examined questions regarding the development and diversification of the bilateral economic relations. Both sides considered that real possibilities existed in that respect.

Mo'infar Meeting With UK Ambassador

LD092020 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The British ambassador in Tehran today met with the minister of energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian energy minister discussed the British companies in Iran which have left their projects halfway through and did not carry on with their obligations toward the completion of the contracts with the Iranian Government.

UK Envoy's Meeting With 'Abbasi

LD091154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The British ambassador to Tehran met and conferred with energy minister Ir 'Abbasi this morning. They discussed economic and technical issues of concern to the two countries. The energy minister also discussed those British companies that had left their projects in Iran incomplete after the revolution and had acted irresponsibly regarding their commitments to the Iranian Government.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN DISCUSSES MOSSADEQ; UNITY

Tribute to Mossadeq

TA042010 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 4 March broadcast the following commentary, entitled "Iranian Nation Pays Tribute to the Eternal Memory of Mohammad Mossadeq." It said: Dear compatriots: 14 Esfand [4 March] is the anniversary of the death of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, the leader of Iran's national liberation. On this occasion a ceremony was held at the grave in Ahmadabad of this great man, with the participation of President Bani-Sadr. Ceremonies were also held in various other parts of the country to commemorate him. "At these ceremonies all freedom and independence fighters renewed their oath to continue the struggle until all the remnants of the despotic regime and the hegemony of imperialism, especially of U.S. imperialism, are completely eliminated. In our people's struggle against Pahlavi despotism and imperialist domination, Dr Mohammad Mossadeq has played a major role which has been recorded in red [as heard] letters in our country's proud history."

Dr Mossadeq was one of our country's most distinguished national figures who liberated our country from the enslavement of imperialism and of oil monopolies and succeeded in freeing Iran's oil from the usurpation of the British oil company and nationalising it. He enacted the law for the nationalization of the oil, thereby legitimizing the Iranian nation's demand to that end. This caused panic among the American and British imperialists. So both the United States and Britain prepared plots designed to crush Iran's national liberation and to cancel the nationalization. Despite the joint conspiracies of imperialists and Pahlavi group, the Iranian Parliament made Dr Mossadeq the prime minister. Under Dr Mossadeq Iran's first national and anti-imperialist government was established. This was a major victory for our people's struggle.

When one scrutinizes the press of that time one sees the enormous difficulties with which Dr Mossadeq was confronted. In his efforts to restore the Iranian nation's rights he disregarded even his own life. As a result of Dr Mossadeq's efforts and Iranian nation's struggle imperialists' efforts failed and finally the British were compelled to leave 'Abadan, and Iranian nation took over the management of its oil installations. Nevertheless, enemies of Iran--the supporters of the shah and the U.S. and British imperialists--continued their intrigues and conspiracies against Dr Mossadeq's legitimate government, against the nationalization of the oil and against the national and anti-imperialist movement.

Finally, the CIA, in cooperation with the supporters of Pahlavi, conducted a coup and toppled Dr Mossadeq's legitimate and national government. This was a tragedy for our country, because Mohammad Reza, the traitor, who had fled the country was returned to our country by the CIA, and his despotic and ruthless government persecuted the Iranian nation for 25 more years. The law nationalizing the oil was abolished and our oil wealth was again placed at the disposal of the U.S. and British oil monopolies.

"The Iranian nation's struggle and revolution under the leadership of great Imam Khomeyni has ended the evil life of the Pahlavi government and regime. Now an Islamic Republic has been established in our country. The Iranian nation continues its struggle designed to completely eliminate all the remnants of imperialism and of the defunct regime. On his death anniversary Dr Mossadeq--our country's distinguished, anti-imperialist and brave son and great hero--was commemorated by our grateful people in all parts of our country. This signifies a renewal of the oath to continue the struggle against imperialism, especially against U.S. imperialism."

Unity of Expression

TA100929 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 March broadcasts a commentary, entitled "The Unity of Expression Is the Guarantee of Victory" said: In an important message to the people of Iran on the occasion of the upcoming parliamentary elections, the imam asked the Iranian nation not to sacrifice the interests of Islam or the Islamic nation for personal interests. At the end of his message, the imam requested that during these sensitive moments, when the enemies of the nation are lying in wait for the proper moment, all Iranians forget their dissensions and unite in the name of all the martyrs and everything that is dear to them.

There is no doubt whatsoever that this time too the Iranian nation will follow its great leader's recommendations. Unity of action and speech of all the different groups and factions, religious or political groups, toward the revolution is a matter often stressed by Imam Khomeyni.

It must not be forgotten, however, that during the last year, supporters of the former regime and followers of American imperialism have not desisted from misleading the followers of the imam's path in order to safeguard their interests as well as those of their masters. Fortunately, owing to the revolutionary vigilance of the Iranian nation, these actions were either crushed or destroyed in their primitive stages. But the sworn enemies of Iran have not desisted from striking blows against the revolution. Recent events in Gonbad-e Kavus or other parts of the country prove that these enemies will not miss any opportunity to damage the gains of the revolution. As always the Iranian nation will conserve its national unity for the election of the candidates for Parliament, and will abstain from any action capable of benefiting the counterrevolutionaries.

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